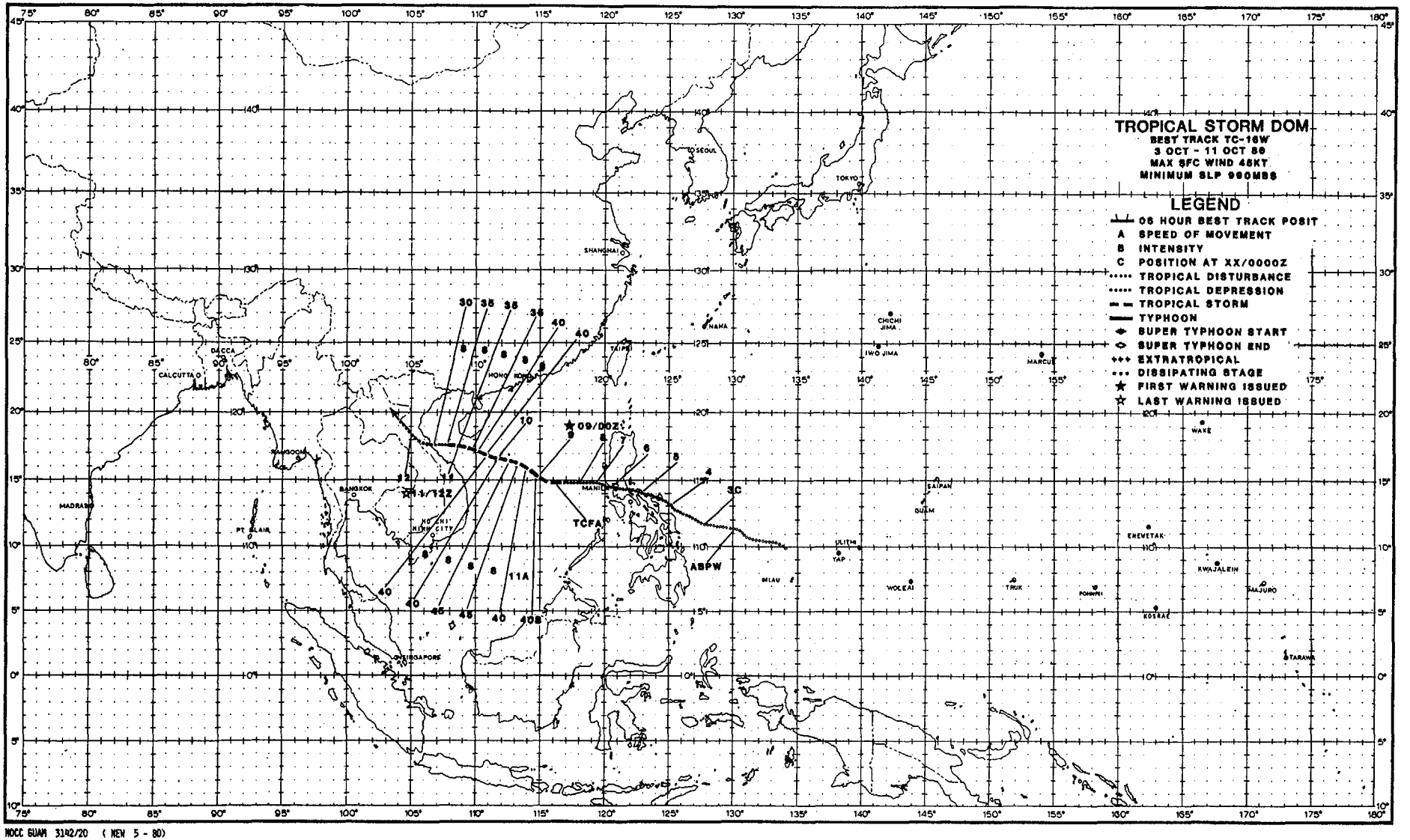

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Figure 3-16-1. Tropical Storm Dom slowly developed from a tropical disturbance 340 nm (630 km) east of the island of Samar in the Republic of the Philippines. It was first detected on satellite imagery on the 2nd of October and placed on the Significant Tropical Weather Advisory (ABPW PGTW) as a suspect area the same day. Dom struggled along for the next six days as it moved west-northwestward across southern Luzon producing heavy rains and flooding. The flood damage prompted the Philippine Meteorological Agency to begin warning on the system prior to JTWC. JTWC issued a Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert at 081800Z when Dom displayed increased organization and convection after entering the South China Sea. Surface winds at that time were estimated at 15 to 25 kt (7 to 12 m/sec). Dom was upgraded to tropical storm intensity on the first warning at 090300Z. The warning was based on aircraft reconnaissance reports of 50 kt (26 m/sec) estimated maximum surface winds and a minimum sea-level pressure of 1002 mb. A well-established ridge located north of Dom provided strong mid- to upper-level northeasterly flow caused Dom's convection to be sheared to the west-southwest of the low-level circulation center. Later, this shear, when combined with the increasing interaction with the rugged terrain of central Vietnam, caused Dom to weaken and dissipate. The last warning on Dom was issued by JTWC for 111200Z. The satellite picture shows Dom just prior to the issuance of the first warning (090215Z October DMSP visual imagery).